

SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR ANALYSIS ON IGOR'S UTTERANCES PORTRAYING HIS IDEOLOGY IN COELHO'S *THE WINNER STANDS ALONE*

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Abstract

*Someone's ideology can be manifested through one's language. The language one uses to talk about himself or other can give the picture on how one sees oneself and one's surrounding. There might be an argument that the use of language is the unconscious product. However, based on systemic functional grammar (SFG) theory, that unconscious language can be analysed from the structure to figure out the ideology of the user. This study took the novel written by Paulo Coelho entitled *The Winner Stands Alone* to analyse how the language used by the main character, Igor Malev, to show his ideology. There are 660 data taken from Igor's dialogues and monologues to be analysed using SFG theory proposed by Halliday. From the analysis, this study found out that Igor shows and perceives himself as a doer, carrier, senser, existent, sayer, and behavior. It means he truly manifested his ideology as a winner and resistant in this materialistic world and he means it. He puts every thought into an action. To put simply, he is a man of his word.*

Keyword: choice of word, ideational metafunction, ideology, interpersonal metafunction, textual metafunction

Abstrak

Ideologi seseorang dapat termanifestasikan dalam perkataan yang dilontarkan orang tersebut. Perkataan yang digunakan untuk menjelaskan dirinya sendiri maupun orang lain dapat menjadi gambaran bagaimana seseorang itu menilai diri sendiri dan melihat orang lain. Meskipun ada argumen bahasa merupakan produk dari alam bawah sadar manusia, namun menurut teori *Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG)*, bahasa yang timbul dari alam bawah sadar manusia dapat dianalisis strukturnya untuk mengetahui ideologi seseorang. Penelitian ini mengambil novel karya Paulo Coelho dengan judul *The Winner Stands Alone* sebagai sumber data untuk mengetahui bagaimana struktur bahasa seseorang dapat dianalisis untuk mengetahui ideologi yang dimiliki. Data penelitian ini diambil dari monolog dan dialog yang dilakukan oleh tokoh utama, Igor Malev. Data sejumlah 660 dianalisis menggunakan teori SFG yang dicetuskan oleh Halliday. Dari hasil analisis, ditemukan bahwa Igor melihat dirinya sebagai *doer, carrier, senser, existent, sayer, dan behavior*; yang memiliki makna dia adalah seseorang yang melakukan sesuatu sesuai dengan apa yang dia katakan. Ketika dia mengatakan kalau dia tidak menyukai masyarakat yang materialistik, dia menunjukkan ideologi itu kedalam posisinya sebagai resisten di masyarakat.

Kata kunci: pilihan kata, *ideational metafunction*, ideologi, *interpersonal metafunction*, *textual metafunction*

1. Introduction

This society is full of trap. Coelho seeks to answer this question in his

thirteenth novel, *The Winner Stands Alone*. Here, the member of the society's dreams is portrayed as the trap. People

often dream of being powerful, well-known, and wealthy. According to what society has said, achieving these three goals is crucial to being accepted within society. The unfortunate fact is that those three "most powerful" weapons only serve to instil greed and insecurity in individuals. The other people, who are typically the minority, suffer as a result of some people's greed.

According to Coelho's description of the high-class society, it is not just the minority that suffers; the Superclass also has a limited understanding of what life is all about. The Superclass neglects to acquire something more profound and meaningful in this life, such as love, tenacity, or divinity, opting instead to pursue solely the material things. In addition, although it has been twisted, material items are not as significant as something truer and more profound, like love. Coelho criticises this style of life in *The Winner Stands Alone* by creating the character Igor Malev.

Igor is characterised as someone who is able to escape this trap. Igor is fixated on winning and escaping the trap. Despite being a wealthy and attractive man, he decides to do things differently in order to fulfil his life's purpose. Igor is just confident with what he has without needing to prove it by donning fancy clothing or carrying an expensive pen, in contrast to everyone else, such as people who attend Cannes Film Festival, who try their hardest to get the newest gadget or wear the most expensive attire in order to be accepted in society. Igor feels that by doing this, he will succeed in society and be liberated from money, fame, and power.

Igor's ideology is manifested in the way he speaks and perceives himself and other people. Ideology is defined as ideas or beliefs systems that are socially shared by the members of social group. (van

Dijk, 2006) In a later section of the analysis, it will be explained how the Superclass and society affect his beliefs. According to Foucault, an examination of how a person behaves in society—their words, thoughts, and actions—can provide insight into the ideologies and beliefs that have shaped that society (Foucault, 1978). A person's dominance over other people and/or things is shaped by the knowledge they possess, according to him as well. According to this viewpoint, a character's behaviour in the novel can be studied to establish the ideology it promotes.

The words Igor chooses to describe other people and himself reveal his beliefs. This study tries to show how Igor's words reflect the ideology he bears through the analysis that follows. Igor has an ideology to be the winner in this materialistic world and place himself as a resistant toward the Superclass' way of living (Soedjarwo, 2023). As Fairclough mentioned that as a concrete meaning, discourse is the language represents part of the world (Fairclough, *Analysing discourse textual analysis for social research*, 2004). By analysing Igor's language, this study aims to see the world Igor lives.

The study's goal is to show how Igor's philosophy influenced his actions and ideas towards other characters. The objectives of this study are discussing and explaining in further detail how Igor communicates about himself and other characters. Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) was implemented to examine both Igor's monologue and his interactions with other characters in order to determine his ideology. Since Fairclough claims that language is a material manifestation of ideology and that language is invested by ideology (Fairclough: 1995, 73), an analysis of the language features Igor uses can shed

light on the ideology he holds (Fairclough, *Critical discourse analysis: The critical study of language*, 1995, p. 73). In order to achieve this goal, Fairclough's three-dimensional text model will be used. The outcome of the SFG analysis reveals Igor's linguistic traits, including his word choice and modality.

2. Literature Review

The SFG theory is put forth by Halliday. According to the SFG theory, language is expressed through text. Text can be analysed from two perspectives: as an independent entity and as a tool for learning more about other things. The grammarian concentrates on the first point of view. The text's claims concerning the language's system, both in spoken and written form, are contested by the later point of view. According to Jones and Lock, SFG has a well-developed model of language and context and offers a helpful interpretation of grammatical structures in terms of many types of meaning (Jones & Lock, 2011). Bloor and Bloor (2004) go on to say that every linguistic decision—in this case, the decisions about the word and sentence arrangements—is systematic and structural (Bloor & Bloor, 2004). Because linguistic choices are systematic and structural, they can be examined in terms of how those choices contribute to meaning.

Previous studies found that SFG is the appropriate framework to seek how the text structure is written or expressed in such a way in order to give meaning. The meaning here is contextual; the utterances and structure must be seen within the context in which the utterances and structure are used. Cope, as cited in AlHamdany, mentioned that

the analysis of systemic functional grammar leads to the result of revealing the speaker's social lives. (AlHamdany, 2012)

The output of SFG research is revealing the language that is the product of human social activities. Language is regarded as an important tool of communication. Lihan in this study also concluded that certain media, in his study BBC, has a tendency to publish the news related to Li Wenliang incidents as something convincing because they reported the incidents from many angles and different speech sources. (Lihan, 2020)

According to Halliday, there are three language metafunctions: **ideational**, **interpersonal**, and **textual** (Halliday, 2004). Additionally, Martin, Matthiessen and Painter, as cited in Sihura, mentioned that function of language as a resource for making meaning is called metafunction. (Sihura, 2019) This idea is known as systemic functional grammar.

Ideational metafunction entails that language offers a theory of human experience as well as some of the lexicogrammatical resources. Language is a reflection of a person's experience, according to interpersonal metafunction. Textual metafunction describes how language is employed to manage the flow of speech, construct a discourse sequence, and ensure the coherence and continuity of the text.

SFG offers the theory of clause for the analysis of those three language metafunctions. Analysing transitivity is used to uncover the ideational metafunction. The manageable set of process type is how the transitivity system manifests. Six different process kinds are described by Halliday: **material**, **behavioural**, **mental**, **verbal**, **relational**, and **existential**.

The **material** process, also known as the doing-and-happening process, establishes a succession of concrete changes in a given object. In her study, Gallardo found that through the analysis of material process, she can recognise how the action can show one's capacity in doing something. (Gallardo, 2006) The **behavioural** process is an outward expression of aware inner processes. **Mental** processes, as opposed to physical ones, are focused on what our conscious minds experience. Sensing is another name for the mental process. Gallardo found that through the analysis of material process, she can recognise how a person can be moved because one knows other person's action. (Gallardo, 2006) **Verbal** processing straddles the mental and relational divides. Through speaking and meaning, verbal activity brings human consciousness into manifestation. **Relational** process is the process of being and having. This process is used to characterise and identify. **Existential** process lies on the dividing line between relational and material processes. Existential process, as its name implies, is concerned with the reality of the phenomenon. The idea of a sentence as a representation covers the analysis of the ideational metafunction (Halliday, 2004).

As it relates to assessing transitivity structure, Eggins lists three clause features that must be taken into consideration. The selection of a process, the selection of participants, and the selection of circumstances are those three elements. The verbal group of the sentence will realise the process decision. The nominal group includes the participant in the clause. Adverbial groups or prepositional phrases are used to convey the situational meaning (Eggins, 2004).

Textual metafunction is investigated through sentence's theme and rheme structure. The term marked and unmarked themes are there in textual metafunction. The pattern of an unmarked theme is Theme + Rheme, whereas the pattern of a marked theme is Rheme + Theme. Furthermore, the text's mood is inferred from its thematic structure (Halliday, 2004).

The usage of modal is crucial to understanding interpersonal metafunction. Analysing the statement's polarity and modality requires consideration of the employment of modes. The term "polarity" describes a statement's positive or negative polarity. Modality is the speaker's evaluation of a certain object (Halliday, 2004, pp. 143-149).

In order to reveal the polarity, the analysis goes to the verbal group or a verbal operator that express tense. Gerot and Wignel, as cited in Winarsih, explained that modality shows one's judgement of the probabilities, the usuality, obligation, or willingness. (Winarsih, 2013)

Additionally, Fontaine distinguishes between two types of modality: epistemic modality and deontic modality. Probability and certainty are connected with epistemic modalities. The deontic modality has to do with ability, willingness, obligation, and permission (Fontaine, 2013).

3. Object and Methodology

This paper implemented critical discourse analysis study. The purpose of the CDA analysis is to identify language's ideological underpinnings. In line with this goal, Wodak and Krzyzanowski (2008) state in a CDA study that analysing the text's language repertoire reveals the unpacking mechanism in written or spoken work

(Wodak & Krzyzanowski, 2001). The linguistic component of CDA helps to distinguish text patterns from word choice and word polarity. The systemic functional grammar contributes to the language analysis in this work, particularly in providing a factual examination of how the words chosen by the author and Igor have hidden meanings.

The object of study is Igor's utterances that carry his ideology. The utterances were taken from the novel written by Paulo Coelho entitled *The Winner Stands Alone*. This novel was chosen since Coelho was known to be a productive writer who has a particular interest on humanistic issues. In this novel Coelho raised the issue that the world became more materialistic and tends to neglect the deep meaning of humanity.

Based on the idea of critical discourse analysis, every utterance carries the ideology hold by the speaker. This study wants to reveal the ideology of the main character of the novel, which is Igor Malev. He is portrayed as someone who can free himself from the trap of materialistic values. He considers himself as a winner since his actions were driven by divine value, in this case love.

4. Result and Discussion

Choosing words is typically a subconscious action. Bloor and Bloor assert that despite the fact that it is an unconscious activity, there are ideological motivations behind it (Bloor & Bloor, 2004). Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) allows for the structural analysis of unconscious actions such as the selection of particular words and/or phrase structures. In this book, Igor is certainly making use of his talent for word choice to inspire others and make

apparent what he is feeling towards them and his environment. When he converses with others, he exhibits this characteristic clearly. A scientific justification for how Igor's use of language shapes the meaning of his utterance is given by the examination of seven language-building activities. The analysis also shows how Igor constructs his worldview.

As it has been mentioned previously that SFG analysis is used to look at the language used in certain context and find out the social life of the speaker based on those utterances and structure. This study analysed Igor's utterance in the novel written by Paulo Coelho entitled *The Winner Stands Alone* to reveal his ideology and how this ideology is supported by his experience in living his life.

The Result of SFG Analysis on Igor's Utterances

Ideational Metafunction

Through the use of transitivity analysis, the ideational metafunction of language is examined. Thompson mentioned, as cited in Lihan, language is used to talk about one's experience of the words. One uses language to describe one's inner world, events, states, and all things involved in the previous. (Lihan, 2020)

All verbs in the data were subjected to transitivity analysis, and 660 clauses from Igor's speech and the author's description of Igor's character were chosen for this study. In transitivity analysis, the verb of each clause is classified into one of five categories: material, behavioural, mental, verbal, relational, or existential process.

Table 1 Transitivity in Coelho's *The Winner Stands Alone*

No	Process Type	Ocr.	%
1	Material	300	45.4%
2	Relational	141	21.4%
3	Mental	113	17.1%
4	Existential	45	6.8%
5	Verbal	40	6.1%
6	Behavioural	21	3.2%
Total		660	100%

Source: Researcher's analysis result

From Table 1, it can be concluded that Igor portrays himself as doer, carrier, senser, existent, sayer, and behavior.

Igor's actions in terms of the **material process** are represented in the words he uses. Igor, whose wife has abandoned, does not grieve for a long time. He has made up his mind to do something to win his wife back. While on his goal to capture Ewa, he also has a mission to encourage Ewa and other individuals to consider what is truly essential in life. According to the novel, Igor considers love to be the most important thing. He is willing to give up time and money to win back his love.

Data (1) demonstrates Igor's determination to live despite his circumstances. In his conversation with Olivia, he expresses his desire to avoid acting pitilessly in the face of defeat by comparing himself to a boiling frog that is prepared to die.

Despite the fact that Ewa is married to another man, he intends to tell her to return to him. Igor lets Ewa (Data 2) know via message that he will do anything for her. The action of sending the message to a married woman is bold indeed. While many people sad or just succumb to desperation knowing that their exes have had someone else, Igor is still pursuing his ex-wife and even willing to use all resources he has to win her back.

(1) I didn't **come** here to cry,

(2) I came to **send** messages to the woman I love,

According to the investigation, the most frequent **material process** demonstrates that Igor is the only one who has the courage to act on his wish. He makes it quite obvious that he does not wish to passively await Ewa's arrival. Additionally, he makes the decision to take charge of his own life. Igor's philosophy of becoming a winner is supported by material processes; to him, winning entails overcoming adversity.

Additionally, this **material process** also supports Igor's idea of resistance. Igor opposes the lifestyle of the Superclass, which primarily values material possessions. The Superclass does not want to change their way of life since they have been successful doing it and have been doing it for a long time. They are comfortable in their own way of living, despite the fact that this way of life sometimes compromises or inflicts harm on others.

Igor makes the decision to teach them how to live more honourably after observing this event. Despite having a lot, he refuses to become complacent and is driven to acquire more than merely materialistic items. As a result, in addition to completing his purpose, he also hopes to overthrow the previous generation's shallow values-based society. He believes that following one's own or even another person's harmful dream results destruction in a life. Since they have to give up a lot at the beginning, they will tend to be dishonest and keep being dishonest in order to get more money quickly.

His portrayal as a doer is supported by the data that the next most occurrence process is relational process. The relational process shows how qualified Igor is in carrying out the mission. The author, Coelho, states clearly how Igor

indeed has quality to be the winner in the society.

The majority of the **relational process** takes place to highlight Igor's qualities as a winner. Igor belongs to the Superclass. Data (3) demonstrates that Igor and Superclass, who are both extremely successful and wealthy, are actually in the same situation. By being the president and owning a telephone company in such a big country, Russia, indicates that Igor has an immensely much wealth.

Data (4) also demonstrates Igor's ability for it. Igor, however, always acts honestly when conducting his business, unlike the other members of the Superclass. He achieves his success and status through his own efforts; therefore, he thinks that anything he does will pave the way for a better future. When he completes his mission effectively, it is demonstrated. He has a determination in succeeding in this world and his determination is showed by his utterance saying that he has the capability in doing so.

- (3) Igor **is** the successful owner and president of a telephone company in Russia.
- (4) I **was** capable of succeeding.
- (5) Fate, however, **was** on his side

According to data (5), God makes his path easy since he seeks something more meaningful than worldly possessions. Igor stands apart from the other Superclass members due to this trait. The thought that the incorrect aim of life, in this case a materialistic one, leads someone to destruction is what motivated him to pick his martyr of love. Because he envisions a larger purpose for his life than worldly possessions, he is not destroyed. His objective is carried out because of his better appreciation of life. In a broader sense, he wants to demonstrate to the Superclass that if they

do not strive to achieve something more heavenly, like love, they will ultimately lead their lives to disaster.

The verb *have* and its variations are also employed relatively frequently in this **relational process**. This verb is used to justify Igor's need to complete the goal and what others have or lack that makes them deserving of sacrifice.

Igor views himself as the one who is deserving of having a mission to instruct society about a good way of living. He also wants the reader to know that Igor must complete this task. It is clear from sentence (6), however, that people who are unable to live independently are not worthy of belonging to society. Igor is proud of having used his own strength and perseverance to achieve popularity and success throughout the entire story. He can proudly display his accomplishment to his parents as well.

Igor chooses the victim in sentence (7) whom he believes to be unsuited for society; the adjective unfit in this context refers to people who are most likely to survive in this materialistic environment. At the same time, this excerpt shown how experienced Igor is in identifying the group of people. He has gained this experience because he has met many people coming from Superclass and they show the same behaviour. Igor despises that kind of behaviour: running the business dishonestly and wearing an expensive clothes just to impress other people.

- (6) He **had** no boss.
- (7) ... which means that he **has** false friends and many enemies show that the victims are those who are not fit be in the society.

Mental process is the third process. As it is widely known that mental process happens in someone's mind, Metekohy in his study also

revealed that someone's mental struggles can be seen from one's mental process (Metekohy, 2021). Igor's **mental process** demonstrates his tenacity and fierce determination. It means Igor's willingness and tenacity that his plan will be succeeded has been craved deeply in his mind. His mind controls his actions to follow the plan and focus on the aim. Despite the disapproval others have shown for his behaviour, as Sentence (8) demonstrates, he is not bothered by it. He has the guts to stand alone. Since the beginning of the story, Coelho portrays Igor as someone who believes that he is "alone". Alone here means he is the only one who can be regarded as a winner in this materialistic world since everyone else only focuses on pursuing materialistic things while he does not.

Furthermore, despite having done something wrong in the eyes of others, Sentence (9) demonstrates how resolute Igor is. His resolution comes from his belief that what he is doing is blessed because he is doing it for love. He considers love as something worth to pursue since it is not just merely a shallow thing; it is a divine thing which has a deeper value than materialistic ones.

(8) Firstly, because he doesn't **need** anyone's support to justify

(9) He **dreamed** that the girl on the bench near the beach came to see him and instead of condemning him, blessed him.

Igor's ability to comprehend—or perhaps better said, to sense—the events going on around him is demonstrated by the mental process that takes up the third occurrence. Igor can carry out his duty successfully because he has a deep understanding of the phenomena going on around him. He is fully prepared to handle any upcoming challenges. As an illustration, Sentence (9) explains how

Igor sees his dream as more than simply a dream and how it inspires him to fearlessly follow his path. He can feel Olivia's blessing for him, and because of her approval, Igor feels that what he did to Olivia was a wise decision.

This novel characterises Igor as someone who believes to be worthy in carrying the mission; although the mission requires him to kill other people. He justifies his choice as the correct one since he does not want other people who do not fit in the society, such as a lowly street seller or unpopular actress, live miserably in this world. At the end of the story, he even kills Ewa whom he fights for throughout the story since Ewa does not want to come back to him and he considers Ewa's action as "unworthiness to receive the divine action".

Existential process is the next process. Igor's philosophy of becoming the resistance is directly tied to the existential process. This process reveals the kind of wealth he possesses, making him qualified to complete the objective and emerge victorious. Igor can be distinguished from other Superclass members by Data (10). Igor unmistakably values love and loyalty above all else, in contrast to the Superclass, who easily engages in sexual activity with other women or seduces strangers for a one-night stand. Igor wants Ewa back despite the fact that she has been unfaithful to him; however, Ewa ultimately decides against returning to him. Igor feels that now is the moment to be difficult to other people and to himself in order to accomplish what he wants, as demonstrated in Sentence (11).

(10) and there **is** only one woman for me.

(11) although there **were**, of course, times...

The second least occurrence process according to the data is **verbal**. Igor decides to take action, to be the doer,

in facing the change and loss in his life, according to the preceding explanation of the material process. The verbal process is the least likely to be accurate in describing Igor's personality. Igor is shown throughout the narrative as a man who acts on his ideas.

The initial data demonstrates that Igor communicates his intentions for coming up with his own idea straight to others. Igor consistently translates his words and ideas into action when it comes to the production process. Data (12) demonstrates his sincere desire to put his saying into practice; he wants credit for his good works and to make the sacrifice of his martyr of love worthwhile. He assigns a value to death. In the scene described in sentence (13), Igor and Hamid are on the beach with Ewa. Hamid requests that Igor and Ewa communicate in English instead of Russian since it is politer. Igor and Ewa are conversing in Russian. Igor, however, does not believe that his use of English is because of courtesy; rather, he uses it to convey to Hamid how he feels about Ewa. In this instance, Igor is implying to Hamid that he can care for Ewa better than Hamid, necessitating the return of Ewa to Igor.

(12) he will **order** his employees to find out the girl's family name.

(13) "I will **speak** English, not out of politeness, but because I want you to understand."

Behavioural process is the final sort of process. The following clauses can be used to identify the clauses that demonstrate behavioural process:

(14) He is **sweating**.

(15) He **falls** asleep without any feeling of guilt whatsoever.

(16) and rewards only those who **behave** in accordance with the blessings that were bestowed on them.

It can be shown from the behavioural process analysis that Igor's action was motivated by his desire to complete his mission and win Ewa back. Igor is a focus person, as may be inferred from this behavioural process. He is not readily sidetracked by issues that are less significant than his aim. Igor's character is supported in this process as the victor. Igor's ability to persevere is one of his winning traits. Igor is committed to being able to stand on his own, as previously stated. He thinks his judgement is sufficient and does not require that of others.

From the transitivity analysis, it can be inferred that Igor not only has the intention of succeeding but also really acts with this intention and determination. The behavioural process that occurs in second place reveals that Igor has had a bittersweet life and wants to set an example for others on how to live better. His qualities as the victor in this materialistic culture are supported by relational processes.

Textual Metafunction

The investigation of the sentence's theme and rheme as well as its structure reveals the **textual metafunction**. There are 264 unmarked themes and 251 marked themes, according to the research findings. The pattern of an unmarked theme is Theme + Rheme, whereas the pattern of a marked theme is Rheme + Theme.

The text's mood is inferred from its thematic structure. The text is **speaker-oriented**, as seen by the theme structure **Theme + Rheme**. This topic pattern implies that Igor frequently keeps the conversation on himself and his activities. The novel demonstrates how Igor consistently rules the conversation with the victim. He immediately invites the listener to do so if the victim appears

to disagree with or be uninterested in what he has to say. Igor's conviction that he can rebuild the new society because he won makes the theme + rheme structure significant. As a result, he talks and acts to demonstrate that he can complete his task.

Igor's chats, monologues, and narration served as the source of the information for **textual metafunction**. Additionally, when considering the subject of this study, it is evident that Igor makes up the majority of the unmarked theme [see data (17), (18), and (19)].

The Theme + Rheme structure indicates that the text employs common text structure. It is said as common since usually the message of the sentence is always positioned in the beginning. The theme found in this novel has the subject Igor or I or He, depends on who says or narrates it.

Igor wants to be the centre of his action since he believes he is the only one who has the capability to carry out such a big mission. He sees other people as the supporting character who help him ensuring the success of his plan. Some other characters are even regarded as the message to deliver; he describes his victims as the messages he needs to deliver to Ewa to understand his action.

- (17) Igor has no one to talk to, nor does he want to talk.
- (18) He sees a young woman setting out her wares on the pavement—various bits of craftwork and jewelry of rather dubious taste.
- (19) I need to go to the very end, so that I can return to the world of the living with a sense of duty done and mission completed.

The unmarked themes associated with Igor and its variations in the set of data above show the message that the subject is trying to convey. As it is proposed that textual metafunction

explains the text texture, the information presented above also reveals how Igor carries out his mission. First, he strengthens his courage and conviction that he can successfully complete his task. Then, in order to avoid making a mistake, he must move carefully, Sentence (18). He has always had doubts about his mission's goal while carrying it out, but he always manages to summon his courage and stay committed to finishing the task successfully (Sentence 19). He thinks that since he completed his assignment effectively, his nightmare has also come to an end and he has attained his goals through the might of God. The blessing from above will always be with him since he was able to hear the word of God, thus he is no longer alone.

The adjunct usually serves as the topic in a defined theme's structure. The adjunct gives the reader a hint about how meticulously Igor plans his endeavour. Excerpts (20) and (21) demonstrate his level of organisation in formulating his strategy and selecting his martyr of love. He also makes it plain that he wants to destroy the world in order to create one in which people live in better conditions. When he successfully completes his objective, he knows that he has triumphed and that he is not alone since fortune and good fortune will be with him as he goes on with his life.

- (20) A year ago, he reserved the best suite in the Martinez (which makes everyone pay up-front for at least twelve nights, regardless of how long they'll be staying); he arrived this afternoon in his private jet, was driven to the hotel, where he took a bath and then went downstairs in the hope of witnessing one particular scene.
- (21) Before going over to her, he observes her tenderly; she doesn't know that in a little while, if all goes well, her soul will be wandering the clouds, free forever from an idiotic job that will never take her where her dreams would like her to go.

The marked theme found in this novel indicates that Igor focuses on the result of his action. It can be suggested that Igor is a visionary person; he always focuses on the end result of his action. In order to guarantee that he can achieve his goal, a meticulous plan was carried out. Igor knows very well whom to contact to get the resource he needs as well as knows how to use this resource.

The fact that Igor has planned his action a year ago indicates how well-prepared he is. He can utilise all his resources to gather the latest news in order to make sure the success of his plan. He can envision that the traffic might be busy because of Cannes Festival, thus he uses his private jet to travel.

He also does not show any remorse after doing the crime since he believes he has chosen the correct person to be his victim. The correct choice is the result of his astute observation. From except 21, it can be revealed that Igor is always mindful in choosing her sacrifice. He also describes the world his victims are in by saying an idiotic job or world. The adjective idiotic indicates that Igor regards all job that is not as prestigious as his or the world that is not as good as his as something ridicules to stay in.

In short, it can be concluded that Igor's mind-set of winning is supported by the usage of the unmarked theme, which places the message addressed to him in a rhyming framework. In other words, Igor is meant to be the primary character who can change society because he is the winner, which is why the thematic structure Theme + Rheme was chosen. Igor's thorough preparation for his task is highlighted by the Rheme + Theme thematic framework.

Interpersonal Metafunction

In order to reveal Igor's ideology through the analysis of interpersonal metafunction, the usage of modal is crucial to analyse. By analysing Igor's the statement's polarity and modality requires consideration of the employment of modes. Modality being discussed in this section reveals Igor's evaluation of a certain object, in this case his plan and his victims.

In order to reveal the polarity, the analysis goes to the verbal group or a verbal operator that express tense. Gerot and Wignel, as cited in Winarsih, explained that modality shows one's judgement of the probabilities, the usuality, obligation, or willingness. (Winarsih, 2013). Most modals used by Igor shows the high probability his plan will be successful, his willingness to carry out the mission successfully despite the challenges he faces, and he sees his action as something he obliges to do to create a better world and to take Ewa back.

This novel makes use of four different modals. The modals **can**, **must**, **need to**, and **will** are among them. It is clear from the modal choice that Igor expresses his capacity and willingness to accomplish his aim. In other words, Igor presents himself as someone who is both willing and capable of doing anything.

Igor primarily employs a low polarity modal. Igor's intention to commit the serial killings is mostly demonstrated via low polarity modality. Modal can be used to explain Igor's reasoning for doing so. Igor uses low polarity to demonstrate that it is reasonable and unarguable if he does anything, including ruining someone else's world, to accomplish what he wants.

Low polarity is defined as the statement having less possibilities for argument. This low modality takes a

constructive form. Igor utilises a positive low modality because he wants to convince the listener that he is capable of carrying out the task at hand.

The use of modal **can** like in excerpt (22) shows how determined Igor is in his ability to build his own world. Building his own world here has the meaning that having his own rules and belief. Although he is a part of Superclass, as it has been stated by van Dijk that ideology is shared by people in the social group, Igor does not want to be included in the Superclass. He always believes that every member in Superclass shares the shallow meaning of life: money, fame, and power. For Igor pursuing those values is futile. In order to show that he is different from the rest of Superclass member, he regards love as the most valuable thing in this world. He proves to the world that he can be successful even though he does not impress other people by wearing an expensive clothes or signing the contracts with an expensive pen.

The subjects **I** and **he**, which both refer to Igor in phrases indicate that the subject has the capacity to carry out the action, which is denoted by the verb. For instance, in sentence (22), Igor is convinced that he will be able to create a new planet after destroying the previous one. He further supports his idea in Sentence (23) by asserting that he is capable of doing it. While it is true that such phrases lack an object, it is clear from the novel that they are a part of a lengthy discourse between Igor and Olivia. Igor is determined to complete his mission, but he also wants to prove to Olivia that he is capable of doing so.

(22) "So that I **can** rebuild my own world."

Sentences (23) and (24) indicate that Igor is confident his mission has been completed. The focus of the

sentences is Igor's ability and tenacity in getting Ewa back, which is discussed in the clause with the same name as the exchange. Igor assumes the role of the information provider in this instance, assuring the viewers and readers that he will carry out his plan and ensure its success.

Additionally, the modal **must** in sentences (23) to (24) denotes the speaker's obligation to take action. Igor must act in this situation and inform Ewa that he wants to take her back. Igor must destroy someone's world in order to accomplish this, but since everyone will die at some point, it is better if Igor can do it for a greater good since he believes that love is the best of all things.

As **must** carries the highest degree of certainty, the use of modal **must** in Igor's utterances also show how high his certainty is in assuring that his mission is successful. It is also the reason Igor does not feel guilty when killing his victim since it is something he must do to send the message to Ewa, to show his determination. He is sure that an action must be done for the greater reason, in his case the reason is love [Sentence (24)].

(23) She is the message he **must** send, a message that will be understood as soon as it reaches its destination.

(24) Firstly, because he doesn't need anyone's support to justify what he's doing; he's convinced that since everyone will die one day, some **must** do so in the name of something greater.

Igor's need to act is demonstrated using the modal **need to**. Igor does not want to be like the boiling frog, which dies because it does not take a step, according to the prior analysis. Igor makes the decision to take action and escape the pain of losing his wife. He does not want to feel unhappy or cry over the situation. He also wants Ewa to know

that he is able to bring her support and happiness. By completing his objective, Igor demonstrates his willingness to do whatever it takes to protect and reclaim his love.

Modal **need to**, when used in conjunction with modal must, conveys the idea that Igor must act in a certain way to demonstrate that love is the only thing that is truly sacrifice-worthy. Additionally, modal need to is used to indicate some actions are necessary to be done. Igor uses modal **need to** to express the necessity for him to take an action because he does not want to be like a frog which meets its death slowly in boiling water. It shows the world in which Superclass lives in makes its members feel comfortable without realising that the current situation is like boiling water. Igor always sees Superclass is living in vain. They enjoy themselves by doing something dishonest such as running the business and pursuing materialistic things such as wearing an expensive clothes.

Igor shows his capability in being different from Superclass while still being as successful as them, or even more. In the novel, Coelho describe Igor as someone who is willing to take different path than the rest of the society member. It is because Igor despises their way of living. By putting the title, *The Winner Stands Alone* shows that Igor is indeed worthy to be the winner who stands alone because he proves that without doing the same as the rest of the world, he can pursue the success like others.

(25) I **need to** act, I'm tired of being a frog slowly boiling to death."

(26) Perhaps because I **need to** prove to myself just what I'm capable of.

To demonstrate how well-prepared he is in carrying out his mission, the

modals **will** and **would** are employed. Since he carefully planned everything, he feels confident in the mission's success. Igor is a determined man, as previously stated, and he displays his tenacity by asserting that there is a good chance that he will succeed. Igor also requires that the addressee, as indicated by the subject, understand and acknowledge his deed. It is clear from sentences (27) that Igor wants Ewa to comprehend the message he communicates. Sentences (28) demonstrate Igor's desire for others to acknowledge his deed as a means of saving individuals and society from oblivion. He thinks that not everyone passes away after fulfilling a significant life goal. He utilises particular people as his martyrs of love so that their deaths will not be in vain, preventing someone from dying in vain.

(27) She is the message he must send, a message that **will** be understood as soon as it reaches its destination.

(28) Firstly, because he doesn't need anyone's support to justify what he's doing; he's convinced that since everyone **will** die one day, some must do so in the name of something greater.

In essence, interpersonal metafunction analysis offers an explanation for how Igor completes a mission successfully. He is determined and capable of bringing about social change. His achievement thus demonstrates that he is the victor in this foolish society because he has more to accomplish. He demonstrates his suitability for membership in the society by performing an action better than that of other members; in contrast to them, he refuses to give in and accept his situation.

5. Conclusion

Language constructions that reveal ideology. Igor uses words in a way that also reveals his winning philosophy. Igor's language use can possibly be demonstrated as displaying his ideology through the SFG analysis. The data was analysed in three metafunction which are ideational, textual, and interpersonal. The analysis of the metafunctions scrutinise Igor's ideology.

The transitivity analysis explains the qualities that Igor possesses that make him the winner. This study also demonstrates how his ideology of being a winner is expressed via his manner of life and his actions in carrying out his purpose, according to transitivity analysis. It is shown by the material and relational processes that become the highest occurrences. From those processes, this study found out that Igor believes he has the quality to be the winner in this society.

Theme + Rheme structure dominates the textual metafunction analysis result. This structure indicates that Igor regards himself as the centre of the plan. He wants to show that he can successfully carry his mission because he has the capability in doing so. He

plans all actions without getting help from other people unless when he needs to acquire poison from the middle of the jungle.

The interpersonal metafunction's analysis of the use of modal showing Igor is indeed a winner who can carry his mission successfully to aim for something deeper than materialistic things. Low polarity modal that are mostly used in Igor's utterances reveal that he does not allow anybody else ruin his plan. He also shows that his plan needs to be carried out successfully no matter what since he deserves to reach the success after those meticulous plans and efforts he gives for it.

In the nutshell, the systemic functional grammar analysis on Igor's utterances to reveal his ideology supports the fact that he claims himself as a winner. He indeed deserves to be the winner who stands alone since he can prove to the world that being different is something good to do especially if someone has different value than the rest of the society. The determination and capability are the essentials things to pursue the greater aim and successfully become the resistance.

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